

Customer No.: 31561
Application No.: 10/707,664
Docket No.: 7635-US-PA

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the outstanding final Office Action mailed Nov. 04, 2005. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims 1-12, 14-18, and 20 as amended are respectfully requested.

Present Status of the Application

Claim 15 is objected because of informalities.

The Examiner required Applicants to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made.

The Office Action also rejected claim 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 in view of Muruyama et al., US 2002/0149320.

Claims 9-12, 14-18 and 20 are allowed.

Discussion of Office Action Objection

Applicants have followed the Examiner's instruction and appropriate correction has been made. Applicants submit that claim 15 as amended hereby is now in a form of allowance.

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Discussion of Office Action Rejections

Applicants submit that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time the present invention was made.

In response to the rejection to claim 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 in view of Muruyama et al., US 2002/0149320, Applicants hereby otherwise traverse this rejection. As such, Applicants submit that claims 1-8 are now in condition for allowance.

With respect to claim 1, as previously presented, recites:

Claim 1 (previously presented) A dual mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:
an upper substrate;

a lower substrate comprising a first thin film transistor, a second thin film transistor, a reflective electrode connected to the first thin film transistor, and a regional light-emitting source with a reflective cathode being electrically connected to the second thin film transistor ; and
a liquid crystal layer between the upper substrate and the lower substrate.

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Applicant submits that such a dual mode liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim 1 is neither taught, disclosed, nor suggested by Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 or Muruyama et al., US 2002/0149320 or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination.

Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 does not disclose, teach or suggest **“a reflective electrode connected to the first thin film transistor”** that is required for the dual mode liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim 1 (emphasis added). There is also no proper motivation to modify Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 to combine a reflective metal and a transparent electrode into a reflective electrode.

The Examiner admitted that Wang differed from the present invention because he did not explicitly disclose that the electrode layer (345) is reflective, as set forth in the Office Action. The Examiner alleged that Wang had disclosed a reflective layer (412), and since it was common and known in the art to reduce extra layers and thus obtaining a compact and thin device that is lightweight and cheap to manufacture, and using a reflective electrode instead of a combination of a reflective layer and an electrode was also common and know, therefore it was obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the display device of Wang by eliminating the reflective layer and using a reflective electrode instead of the electrode (345). Applicants hereby disagree and traverse as the following reasons.

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The electrode layer (345) as set forth in Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 is an ITO pixel electrode layer that is transparent (Column 4, lines 20) rather than reflective. As shown in FIG. 4, the ITO pixel electrode layer (345) is formed on the second passivation layer 338 (Column 4, lines 19-20). The electrode layer (345) is configured entirely over the OLED device. Therefore, a reflective electrode will practically block the OLED device disposed thereunder to emit light therethrough for displaying. Therefore, Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 has to employ both a transparent ITO electrode (345) and a reflective metal layer (412), rather than to substitute them with a single reflective electrode as disclosed in the present invention as set forth in claim 1. In other words, using a reflective electrode instead of a combination of a reflective layer and an electrode would not perform the similar functions according to Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268. Therefore, Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 teaches away from such a substitution.

As such, Applicants submit that the both Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 and Muruyama et al., US 2002/0149320 fail to disclose, teach or suggest **"a reflective electrode connected to the first thin film transistor"** that is required for the dual mode liquid crystal display device as set forth in claim 1 (emphasis added). Accordingly, claim 1 is submitted to be novel, unobvious, and patentable over both Wang et al., US Patent 6,714,268 and Muruyama et al., US 2002/0149320, taken along or in combination, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

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If independent claim 1 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 2-8 are allowable as a matter of law, because these dependent claims contain all features of their respective independent claim 1. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Claims 9-12, 14-18 and 20 are already allowed, and the allowance should be maintained.

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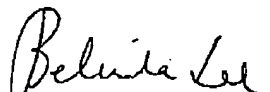
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CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1-12, 14-18, and 20 are in proper condition for allowance and an action to such effect is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,


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